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8, LINDSAY STREET,
CALCUTTA 700 016,
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2. OCCURRENCE OF THE LARGE-EARED HORSESHOE BAT, *RHINOLOPHUS MACROTIS MACROTIS* BLYTH [MAMMALIA: CHIROPTERA: RHINOLOPHIDAE] IN CHERRAPUNJI, MEGHALAYA

While studying some specimens of the genus *Rhinolophus* present in the collection of the Zoological Survey of India, a male specimen (Reg. No. 10921), collected from Cherrapunji, Meghalaya, on 3 October 1926, was identified as *Rhinolophus macrotis macrotis* Blyth.

According to authoritative literature (Dobson 1876; Blanford 1891; Ellerman & Morrison-Scott 1951 and Sinha 1973) this bat is known only from northern Uttar Pradesh and Nepal. The present finding, thus, extends its

range of distribution further east to Meghalaya.

The measurements (in mm) taken from alcohol preserved specimen are as follows:

EXTERNAL: Ear 21; noseleaf 10.8; horseshoe 7.7; forearm 39; tail 21; tibia 15.4; foot and claw 8.7.

CRANIAL: Total length 17.3; condylobasal 15.4; inter orbital width 7.4; zygomatic width 8.0; upper tooth row 6.2; width across third molars 5.8; width across canines 3.8; bulla 3.7; lower tooth row 6.3; mandibular length 11.

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8, LINDSAY STREET,
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J. P. LAL

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3. NOTES ON STUMPTAILED MACAQUE [*MACACA SPECIOSA* F. CUVIER] AND PIGTAILED MACAQUE [*MACACA NEMESTRINA* (LINN.)] FROM MEGHALAYA

The Forest Department of Meghalaya maintains a small zoo in the Lady Hydari Park, Shillong. Most of the animals under captivity are reported to be collected from different areas of the state with the help of local people. Very recently some macaque monkeys have been brought and kept in the zoo. One of us (S. Biswas) identified these as the Stumptailed macaque (*M. speciosa* F. Cuvier) and Pigtailed macaque [*M. nemestrina* (Linn.)]. These macaques are reported to have been caught in the Mawsynram area of Khasi Hills, Meghalaya and as such provide some interesting evidence about distribution of these monkeys, whose distributional records are rather poor or vague.

Stumptailed macaque: In their checklist, Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (1951) mention "Assam, Upper Burma, southern China, Tonkin and Annam" as the distributional range of the races of Stumptailed macaque. Prater (1965) stated that this species "inhabits the Assam hill forests" Kurup (1968) provided a more detailed account and showed 'Lakhimpur, Sadiya in Assam and Changchangpani, Diku river, Merangkong in Nagaland as definite areas of distribution. However he has

quoted the then Superintendent of Calcutta Zoological Garden stating that it also occurs in Nongstoin, area of Khasi Hill district. But no positive evidence has so far been found by us about its distribution in the Khasi Hills and as such the present group of 2 monkeys (one ♀ and one young) provide the first confirmation of Kurup's (op. cit) report.

Pigtailed macaque: The distribution of the Pigtailed macaque, appears more confusing. Pocock (1931) while providing a detailed account of this monkey mentioned that the distribution is unknown but "probably some district of British India east of Ganges? Naga hills in Assam". Ellerman and Morrison-Scott (op. cit.) stated that the "locality unknown, described from a single captive specimen". Prater (op. cit.) perhaps following earlier authors, simply mentioned about this animal as "the pigtailed macaque of the Naga hills", while Kurup (op. cit.) did not include this animal at all in his paper on mammals of Assam and adjoining areas. The present specimens (1♂ and 2♀) collected at Lawbah, about 14 km away from Mawsynram thus provide conclusive evidence about its occurrence in Meghalaya, northeastern India.